

still send it to the United States using the same unfair trade practices.

We need to be sure that we are putting in place provisions that allow us to stop that diversion as well. That is what the ENFORCE Act does. That is in the Customs bill, as one example. There are other important provisions in the Customs bill, as well.

I would urge my colleagues to work with us to get that conference done as quickly as possible because the House and Senate versions are a little bit different and to be sure that we can come up with a way to resolve those differences and bring that back to the floor as part of this package.

The final one in that package is something that is very important to manufacturers in my State. This is to enable us to bring products in from overseas that were not made anywhere in America under what is called miscellaneous tariff bill. This is something that we have not had the opportunity to do in several years because there are concerns about earmarks. I agree with those concerns. We should not have earmarks, whether it is in trade or whether it is in appropriations or elsewhere.

We have resolved that issue by not having it be earmarked under the definition we have in the House and Senate but rather have it go through the International Trade Commission and have them be the ones that determine whether a particular product fits within a miscellaneous tariff bill or not.

This will help in terms of adding employment in America, reducing the cost to consumers, making our economy more productive and more efficient, and adding economic growth. It is another example that when once we complete this package, it includes expanding exports, which was very important. We had to do that today because America has been sitting on the sidelines for too long. We were losing market share for our farmers, our workers, our service providers. We needed to get back in the game and send more products stamped "Made in America" around the world. That creates jobs here. That is good.

Second, we need to be sure that we have a level playing field, that we work on this issue of currency manipulation, which has some unprecedented language, and also on these other issues we talked about today with the level the playing field amendment to ensure that products are not being sold unfairly and that we do provide workers with trade adjustment assistance.

Then finally, we move forward with this final bill called the Customs bill to ensure that we include all these provisions which are so important as a package and to make sure that yes, we are expanding exports at the same time and we are letting people know that they are going to get a fair shake. When they work hard and play by the rules here in America, our workers are going to be told: You are in the global marketplace; we are going to watch

your back. That is important. It is important to me. It is important to my State. It is important to the people who send us here, who expect us to set the conditions in place for more exports but also to ensure that is more fairly done.

Again, I thank my colleagues for the work that has been done today, and I also urge my colleagues to move quickly, passing trade adjustment assistance in the House and then passing the conference report on the Customs bill so we can keep this package together and actually give our economy a shot in the arm and give American workers the chance to compete.

If they are given that chance, we have the best work force in the world. We will be able not just to compete but to win the global competition.

I yield back my time.

Mr. President, I have been asked to do the closing script, and then the Senator from Massachusetts will be recognized.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 2015

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:50 a.m., Thursday, June 25; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, and that the first hour be equally divided, with the Democrats controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator MARKEY and Senator SHAHEEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

ALZHEIMER'S & BRAIN AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, June is Alzheimer's & Brain Awareness Month—an opportunity to join the global conversation about this equal opportunity killer, Alzheimer's.

Everyone with a brain is at risk to develop Alzheimer's. Worldwide right now there are 47 million people living with Alzheimer's and with other de-

mentias. Without a change, these numbers are expected to grow to 76 million people globally with Alzheimer's by the year 2030.

In 1998, my mother passed away from Alzheimer's. That is the year that I created the bipartisan Congressional Alzheimer's Task Force. The reason I did it was that it is very hard—as people who have an Alzheimer's patient in their family know—to deal with this disease while my mother had it. But for me, it became something very important, something that I felt that Congress had a responsibility to deal with. For 13 years, my mother just stayed in our living room, being cared for by my father. My mother was quite fortunate because my father had been a milkman. The right arm of a milkman carrying milk bottles for decades is the strongest right arm you can have. My father could care for my mother. My father could keep my mother in our home. But not every family has a strong right arm of a milkman.

Keeping an Alzheimer's patient at home is a difficult task. We have to accept the fact that statistically, we now have more than 5 million Americans with Alzheimer's. Let me say that again: 5 million Americans, as we gather here on the Senate floor, have Alzheimer's in our country, but that is before all the baby boomers have retired. By the time all of the baby boomers in America have retired, 15 million of them are going to have Alzheimer's. Like my family, someone else in each one of those families is going to have Alzheimer's as well because they will be the family caregiver. That will be about 30 million people by the time all the baby boomers have retired whose principal reality in life will be this one disease.

How big is this disease as a drain on our country? This year we are going to spend in Medicare and Medicaid dollars \$153 billion on Alzheimer's patients.

I will say that again. This year in America, with 5 million people with the disease, we are going to spend \$153 billion. How big is that number? While we are debating the Defense bill for our country—how big is the Defense bill to protect our entire country here and overseas? It is \$560 billion. One disease, Alzheimer's, is going to cost us \$153 billion. By the time all 15 million baby boomers have the disease, the amount of Federal money in Medicare and Medicaid that we will be spending will be equal to the entire defense budget of our country. That is obviously not sustainable.

We have to find a cure for Alzheimer's not just for our country but for every other country in the world. We have to be the leader. Our caregivers are the heroes today, but even heroes need help. As the true neurological wasting effects take hold of the next generation of Alzheimer's patients, the costs to our society will mount unless we make the smart investments to treat and defeat this disease. We have an opportunity here in the Senate to provide the leadership.